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- 21. (Once Amended) The method of claim 20, wherein the average energy is calculated by repeatedly moving an energy window by a predetermined timeslice and determining an intermediate average energy within the energy window after each of the movements.
- 22. (Once Amended) The method of claim 20, wherein the actuator is configured to reduce the maximum allowable current level to a first current level if the average energy reaches the predetermined warning level, the first current level being associated with steady state operation.
- 23. (Once Amended) The method of claim 20, wherein the maximum allowable current level is increased gradually as a ramp function.
- 24. (Once Amended) The method of claim 20, wherein the maximum allowable current level is increased as a function of difference between the average energy and the predetermined warning energy level.

## REMARKS

Claims 1-24 have been amended and are pending in this application. Applicants respectfully submit that no new matter has been added. Entry and consideration of the foregoing amendments is respectfully requested.

Should the Examiner have any questions or comments concerning the above-identified amendment, please feel free to contact the undersigned at the phone number listed below.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any appropriate fees under 37 C.F.R. §§1.16, 1.17, and 1.21 that may be required by this paper, and to credit any overpayment, to Deposit Account No. 50-1283.

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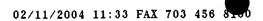
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## APPENDIX

## MARKED-UP VERSION OF THE CLAIMS

1. A method for providing thermal protection for comprising:

<u>calculating an average energy in</u> an actuator <u>incoupled to</u> a haptic <u>-</u>feedback device, the method comprising:determining an average energy in said actuator over a predetermined period of time; and

reducing the a maximum allowable current level in saidthe actuator if saidthe average energy is determined to exceedexceeds a predetermined warning energy level.

- 2. -A<u>The</u> method as recited inof claim 11, wherein saidthe average energy is determined over timecalculated by repeatedly moving an energy window by a predetermined timeslice and determining an intermediate average energy within saidthe energy window after each of said movements.
- 3. AThe method as recited inof claim 11, wherein said the reducing the maximum allowable current level is reduced includes reducing the maximum allowable current level to a sustainable first current level if said the average energy reaches a maximum energy level allowed by said actuator, wherein said actuator can operate indefinitely without overheating at said sustainable current the predetermined warning level, the first current level being associated with steady state operation.
- 4. -A<u>The</u> method as recited inof claim 11, wherein said the reducing the maximum allowable current level is reduced includes reducing the maximum allowable current level to a first level below a second current level if said the average energy reaches a maximum energy level allowed by said actuator, wherein said actuator can operate indefinitely without overheating at said sustainable current the predetermined warning level, the second current level being associated with steady state operation.

- 5. AThe method as recited inof claim 11, further comprising raising saidthe maximum allowable current level in saidthe actuator after saidthe maximum allowable current level has been reduced; if saidthe average energy is determined to be below saidthe predetermined warning energy level.
- 6. A The method as recited inof claim 11, wherein said the reducing includes reducing the maximum allowable current level is reduced gradually as a ramp function.
- 7. A The method as recited inof claim 66, wherein saidthe maximum allowable current level is reduced as a function of the energy by which saidthe predetermined warning energy level has been exceeded.
- 8. A method as recited in claim 1 wherein said average energy is approximated by 1, further comprising:

determining a current in saidthe actuator-and basing-said, the average energy proportionally being calculated based on saidthe current using a relationship E = I<sup>2</sup>Rin the actuator.

- 9. A The method as recited inof claim 11, wherein saidthe determining calculating and said, the reducing are performed by a microprocessor local to said haptic feedback device and separate from a host computer communicating with saidthe haptic feedback device.
- 10. A The method as recited in of claim 11, further comprising sensing current with a positive temperature coefficient (PTC) resettable fuse in a current path of saidthe actuator, wherein saidthe fuse opens being configured to stop open so that a flow of saidthe current is disrupted when saidthe current increases to a fuse threshold level.
  - 11. AThe method as recited inof claim 11, wherein saidthe actuator is a DC motor.
  - 12. A haptic interface device in communication with An apparatus comprising:

a host computer implementing a host application program, said interface device manipulated by: a user, the interface device comprising:

a sensor device operative to detect. a manipulation of said interface device by said user, said sensor device outputting sensor signals representative of said manipulation; sensor configured to send a signal associated with a movement of a haptic-feedback device;

at least-whean actuator operative coupled to the haptic-feedback device and configured to output force to said user a haptic-feedback; and

a controller coupled to saidthe actuator and operative configured to determine calculate an average energy in saidthe actuator over a predetermined period of time as said actuator outputs said forces, and the controller configured to reduce the maximum allowable current level in saidthe actuator if said average energy is determined to exceed a predetermined warning energy level.

- 13. A haptic interface device as recited in The apparatus of claim 1212, wherein saidthe controller determines is configured to calculate the average energy over time by repeatedly moving an energy window by a predetermined timeslice and determining calculating an intermediate average energy within saidthe energy window after each of said movements.
- 14. A haptic interface, device as recited in The apparatus of claim 1212, wherein said controller reduces said the actuator is configured to reduce the maximum allowable current level to a first current level if said the average energy reaches a maximum energy level allowed by said method, wherein said actuator can operate indefinitely without overheating at said sustainable current the predetermined warning level, the first current level being associated with steady state operation.
- 15. A haptic interface device as recited in The apparatus of claim 1212, wherein said controller reduces said the actuator is configured to reduce the maximum allowable current level to a <u>first</u> level- below a <u>second</u> current level if said the average energy reaches a <u>maximum energy</u>

level allowed by said method, wherein said actuator can operate indefinitely without overheating at said sustainable current the predetermined warning level, the second current level being associated with steady state operation.

- 16. A haptic interface device as recited in The apparatus of claim 1212, wherein saidthe controller raises saidin configured to increase the maximum allowable current level in saidthe actuator after saidthe maximum allowable current level has been reduced; if saidthe average energy is determined to be below saidthe predetermined warning energy level.
- 17. A haptic interface device as recited in The apparatus of claim 1212, wherein said the controller is a microprocessor local to said the haptic feedback device and separate from said host-computer.
- 18. A haptic interface device as recited in The apparatus of claim 1212, further comprising a positive temperature coefficient (PTC) resettable fuse provided disposed in a current path of saidthe actuator, wherein saidthe fuse opens being configured to stop open such that a flow of saidthe current is disrupted when saidthe current increases to a fuse threshold level.
- 19. A haptic interface device as recited in The apparatus of claim 1212, wherein said the at least one actuator is at least one DC motor.
- 20. A method, for providing actuator thermal protection for an actuator in a haptic feedback device, the method comprising:

determining calculating an average energy in saidan actuator over a predetermined period of time;

reducing the maximum allowable current level in saidthe actuator if saidthe average energy is determined to exceedexceeds a predetermined warning energy level; and

raising saidincreasing the maximum allowable current level in saidthe actuator if saidthe average energy is determined to be below saidthe predetermined warning energy level, wherein saidthe maximum allowable current level can be raised to is not above a maximum possible current that can drive saidlevel allowed by the actuator.

- 21. AThe method as recited inof claim 2020, wherein saidthe average energy is determined over timecalculated by repeatedly moving an energy window by a predetermined timeslice and determining an intermediate average energy within saidthe energy window after each of saidthe movements.
- 22. -AThe method as recited inof claim 2020, wherein saidthe actuator is configured to reduce the maximum allowable current level is reduced to a first current level if saidthe average energy reaches a maximum energythe predetermined warning level allowed by said method, wherein said actuator can operate indefinitely without overheating at said sustainable current level, the first current level being associated with steady state operation.
- 23. A<u>The</u> method as recited inof claim 2020, wherein saidthe maximum allowable current level is reducedincreased gradually as a ramp function.
  - 24. A<u>The</u> method as recited inof claim 2020, wherein saidthe maximum allowable current level is reduced increased as a function of difference between the average energy by which said and the predetermined warning energy level has been exceeded.

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